

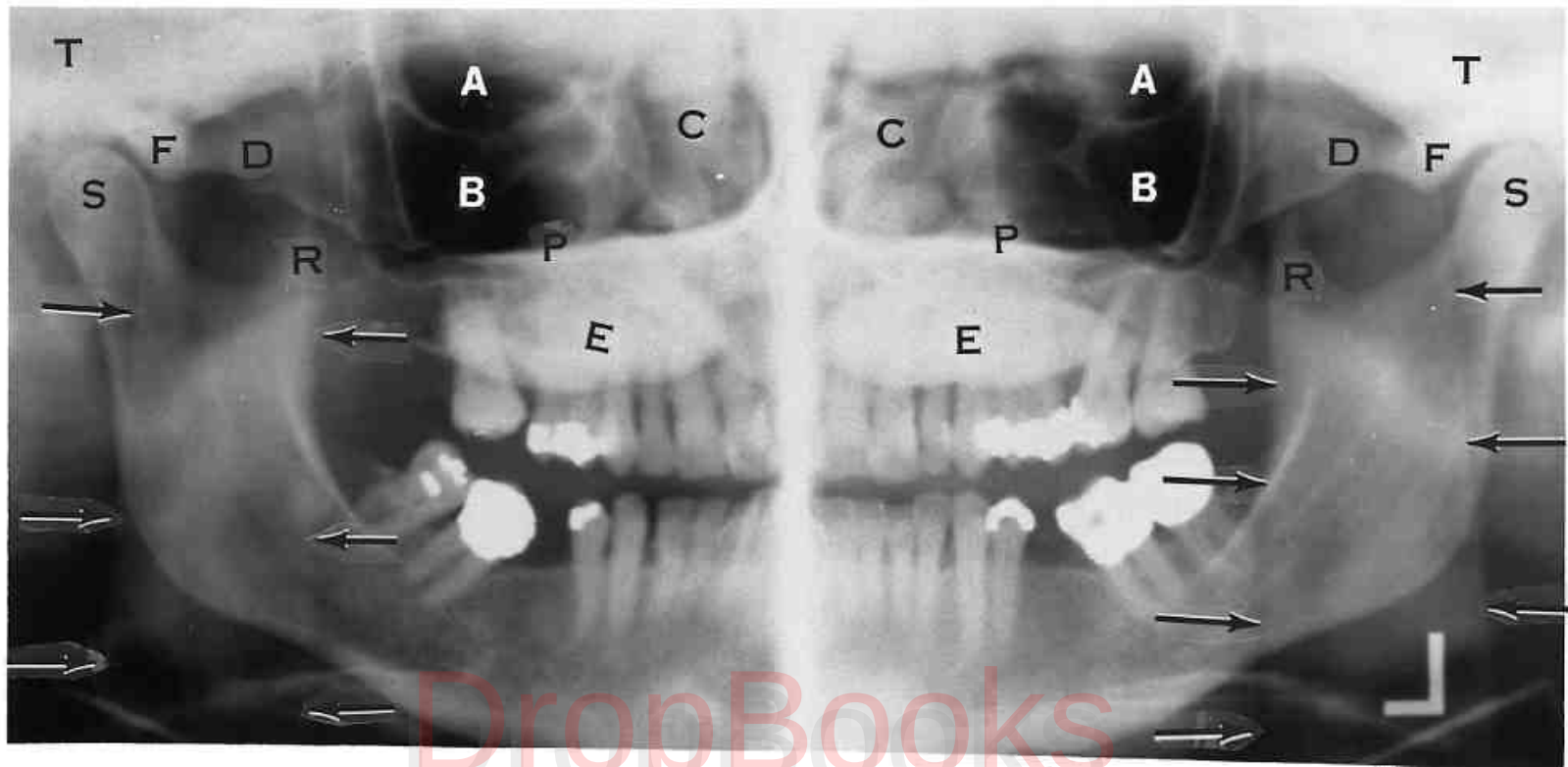


Fig.2-1

- A — Orbit (Inferior portion of orbit superimposed on superior portion of maxillary sinus)
- B — Maxillary sinus (antrum)
- C — Nasal fossa (cavity)
- D — Zygomatic arch
- E — Torus palatinus (although seen twice, there is only one torus in the midline of palate)
- F — Articular eminence
- P — Hard palate (continues laterally on the radiograph as soft palate)
- R — Coronoid process (often the pterygoid plates are superimposed on this coronoid process)
- S — Condyle
- T — Middle cranial fossa
- Unnumbered arrows (Faint images) — Plastic or wooden vertical head stabilizers (ipsilateral side).

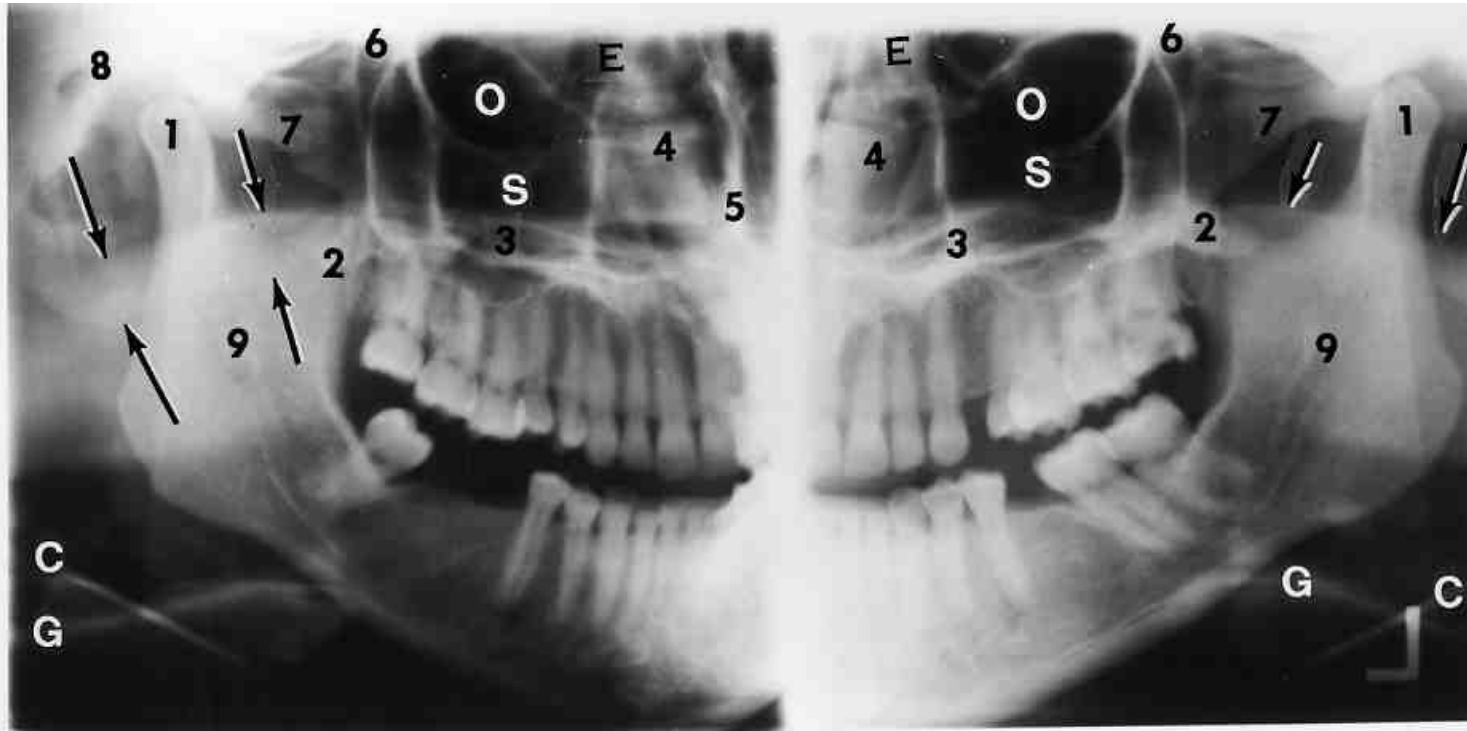


Fig. 2-2

- 1 — Condyle
- 2 — Pterygoid plates superimposed on coronoid process
- 3 — Hard palate. The inferior horizontal radiopaque line is the ipsilateral palate; the superior horizontal radiopaque line is the ghost image of the contralateral palate
- 4 — Nasal concha (turbinate bone)
- 5 — Nasal septum
- 6 — Pterygomaxillary fissure
- 7 — Zygomatic arch (formed by the temporal process of the zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of the temporal bone)
- 8 — External auditory meatus
- 9 — Mandibular foramen
- Unnumbered arrows — soft palate
- E — Ethmoid sinus
- O — Orbit (inferior portion of orbit superimposed on superior portion of maxillary sinus)
- S — Maxillary sinus
- C — Horizontal chin rest (ipsilateral side)
- G — Ghost image of horizontal chin rest (contralateral side)

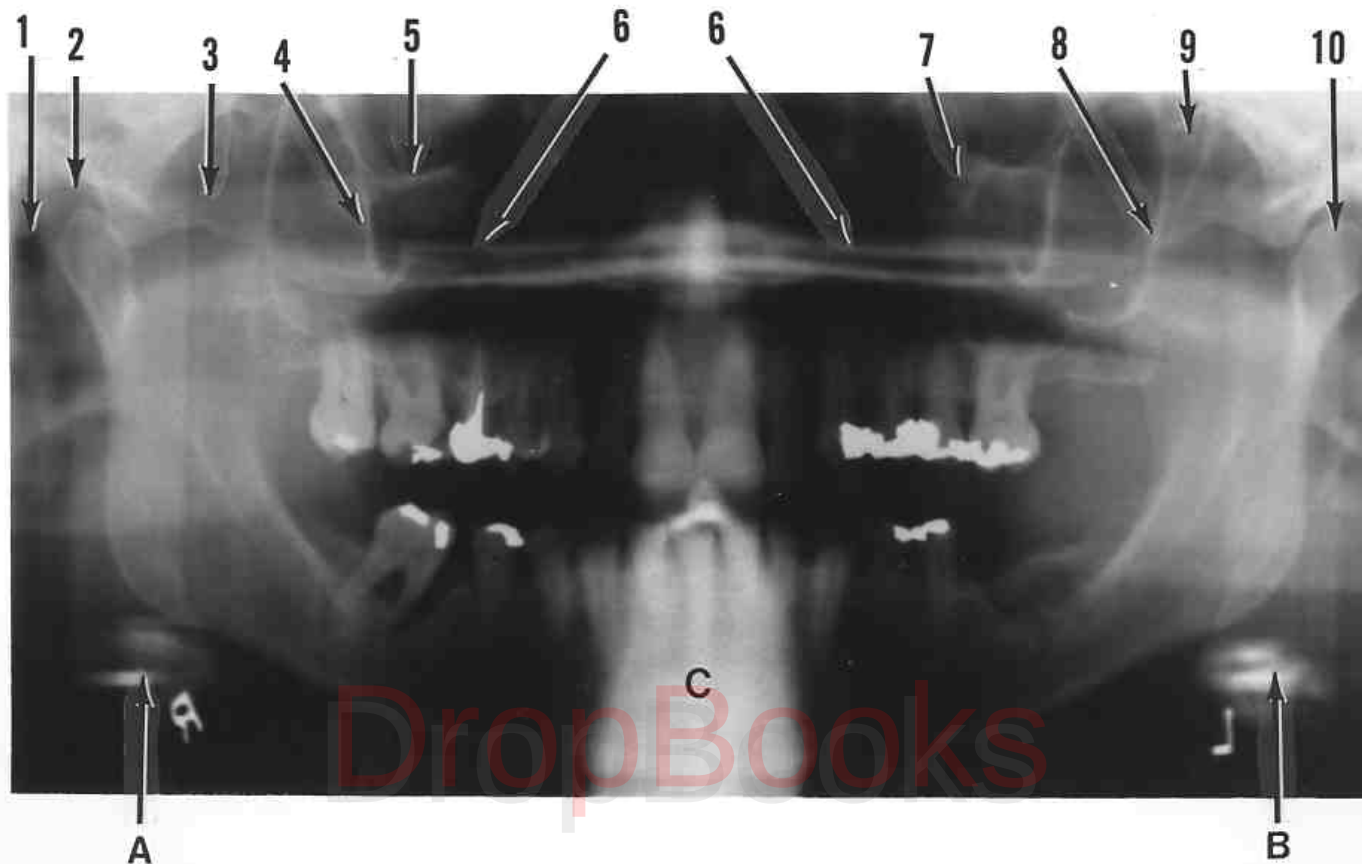


Fig. 2-3

A —Ghost (reverse) image of lead marker "L"

B —Ghost (reverse) image of lead marker "R"

C —Ghost image of cervical spine

1 — External auditory meatus

2 — Glenoid fossa

3 — Zygomatic arch

4 — Zygomatic process of maxilla ("U" shaped)

5 — Inferior border of orbit

6 — Hard palate. The superior lines (arrows) are ghost images of contralateral palate; the inferior lines are the actual images of ipsilateral palate

7 — Infraorbital canal

8 — Posterolateral border of maxilla

9 — Pterygomaxillary fissure

10 — Condyle

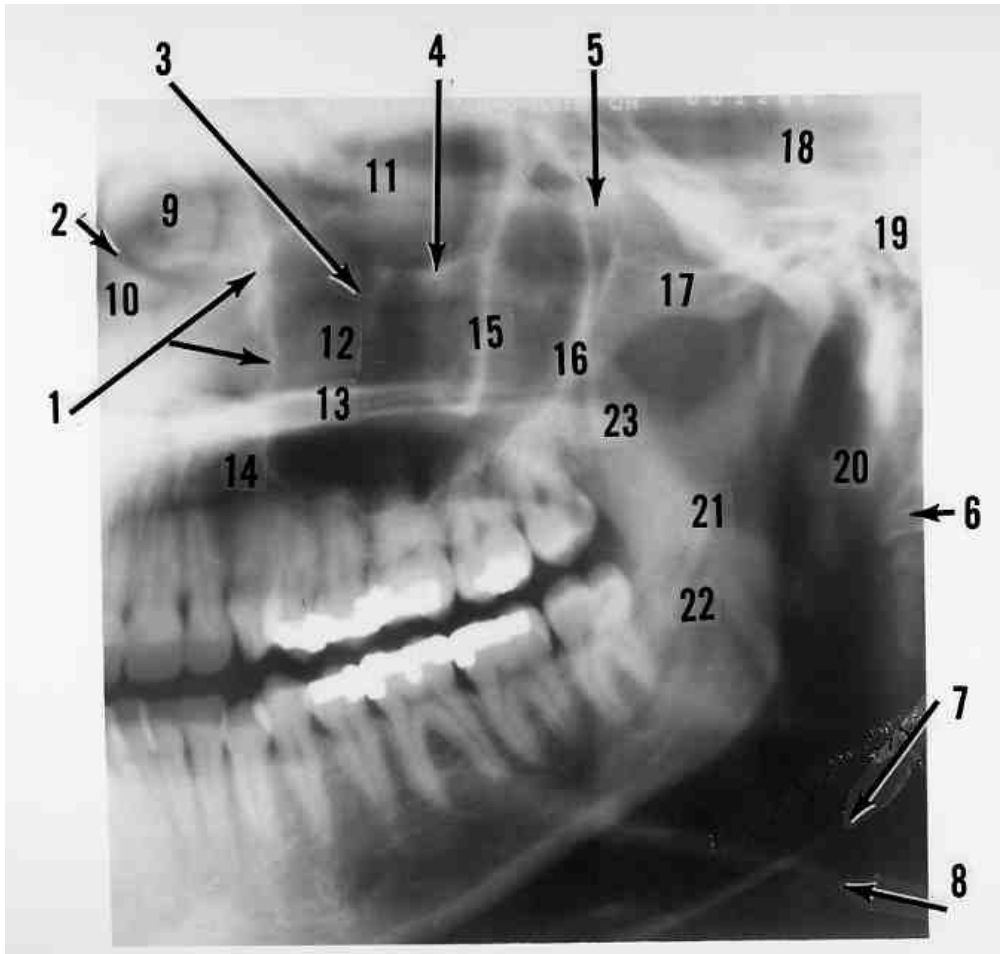


Fig. 2-4

- 1 — Lateral wall of nasal fossa (medial wall of maxillary sinus)
 2 — Middle nasal meatus
 3 — Infraorbital canal
 4 — Inferior border of orbit
 5 — Pterygomaxillary fissure
 6 — Vertebrae
 7 — Horizontal chin rest (ipsilateral side)
 8 — Ghost image of horizontal chin rest (contralateral side)
 9 — Middle nasal concha
 10 — Inferior nasal concha
 11 — Orbit
 12 — Maxillary sinus
 13 — Hard palate
 14 — Palatoglossal air space (between the palate and tongue)
 15 — Zygomatic process of maxilla
 16 — Posterolateral border of maxilla
 17 — Zygomatic arch
 18 — Middle cranial fossa
 19 — Mastoid air cells and mastoid process
 20 — Styloid process and ear lobe
 21 — Mandibular foramen
 22 — Mandibular canal
 23 — Coronoid process

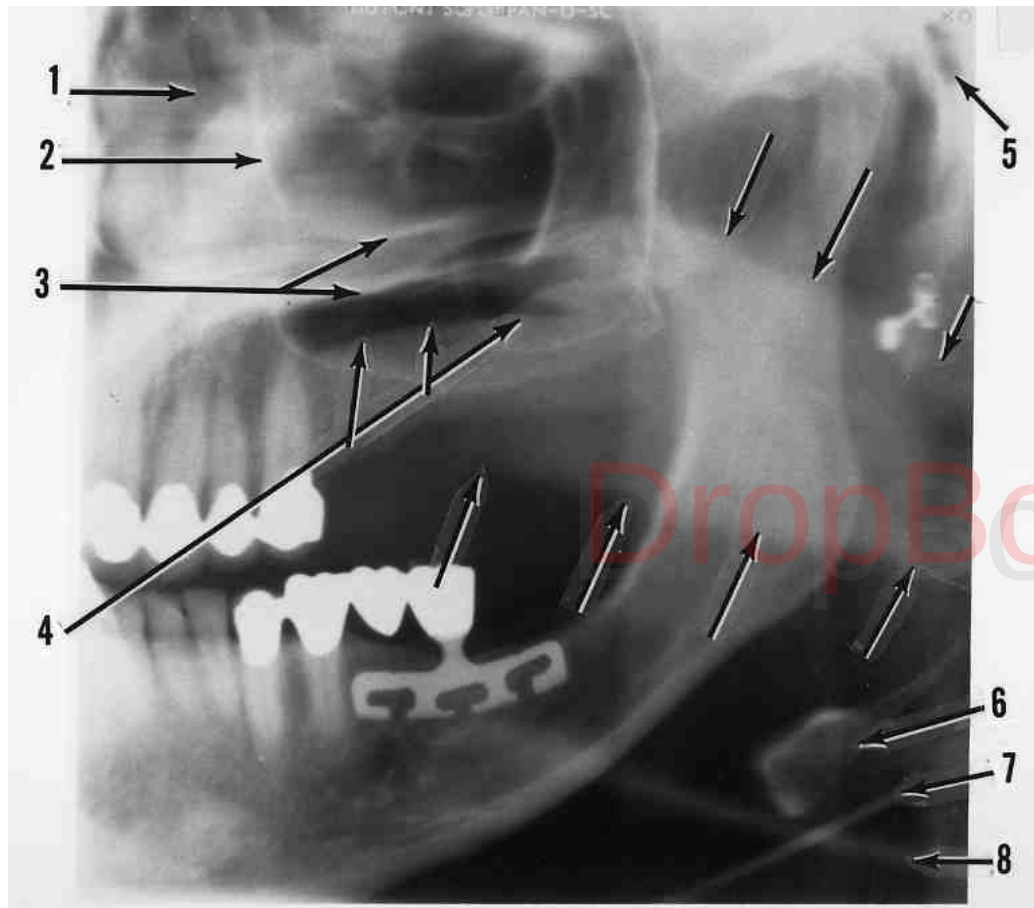


Fig.2-5 Panoramic radiograph (cut in half)

- 1 — Nasal meatus
- 2 — Lateral wall of nasal fossa (medial wall of maxillary sinus)
- 3 — Hard palate. The superior arrow points at the ghost image of contralateral palate; the inferior arrow points at the image of ipsilateral palate
- 4 — Superior surface of tongue. The radiolucency between the tongue and the hard palate is the palatoglossal air space
- 5 — External auditory meatus
- 6 — Hyoid bone
- 7 — Horizontal chin rest (ipsilateral side)
- 8 — Ghost image of horizontal chin rest (contralateral side)

Image between unnumbered arrows — ghost image of contralateral ramus

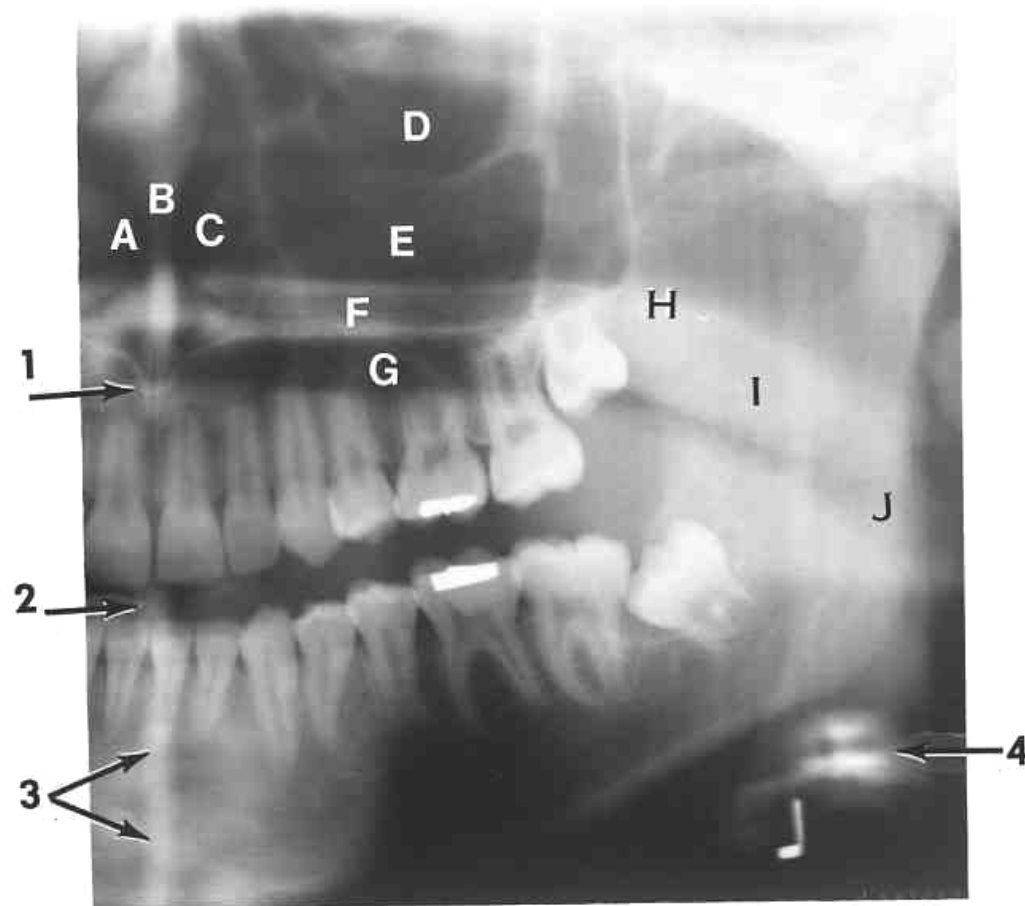


Fig. 2-6 Panoramic radiograph (cut in half)

- 1 — Anterior nasal spine
- 2 — Bite guide (bite block)
- 3 — Bite guide support holder
- 4 — Ghost (reverse) image of lead marker "R" of contralateral side
- A — Right nasal fossa (cavity)
- B — Nasal septum
- C — Left nasal fossa
- D — Orbit
- E — Maxillary sinus
- F — Hard palate. The superior radiopaque line is the ghost image of contralateral palate whereas the inferior radiopaque line is the image of the ipsilateral palate.
- G — Palatoglossal air space
- H — Coronoid process. Sometimes the pterygoid plates are superimposed on the coronoid process
- I — Soft palate
- J — Glossopharyngeal air space

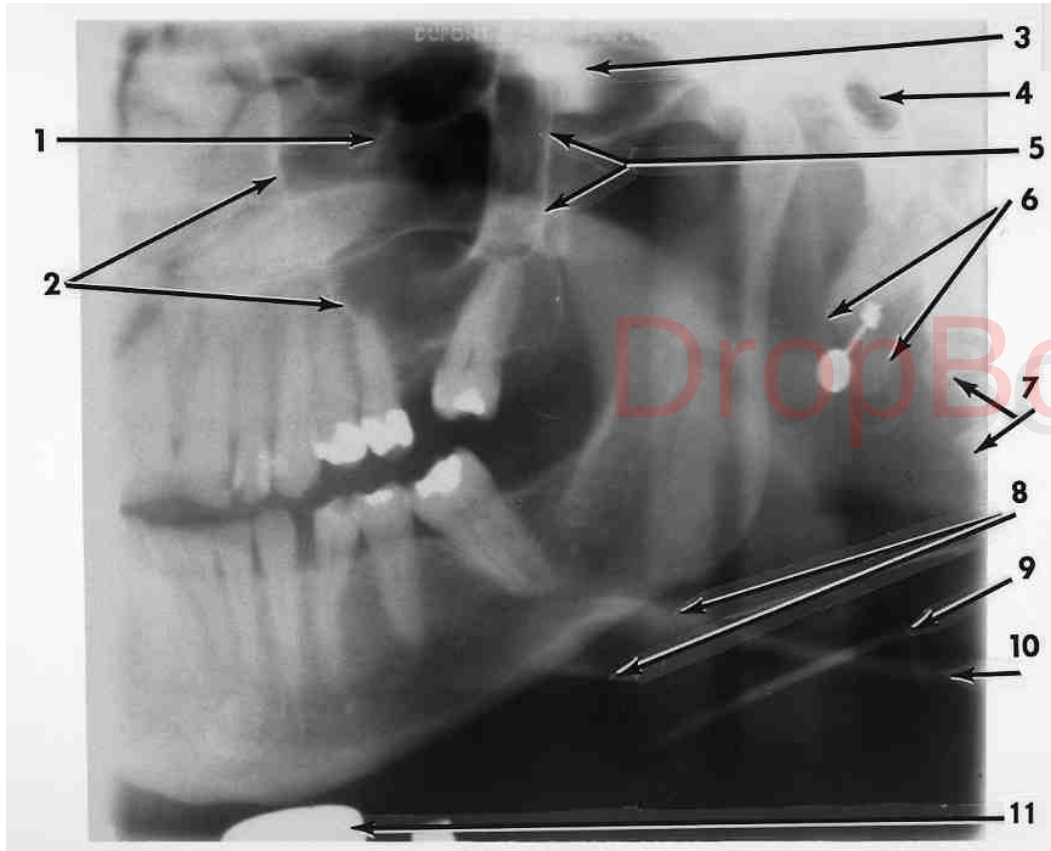


Fig. 2-7 Panoramic radiograph
(cut in half)

- 1 — Infraorbital canal
- 2 — Medial wall of maxillary sinus (lateral wall of nasal fossa)
- 3 — Ghost image of contralateral ear-ring
- 4 — External auditory meatus
- 5 — Posterolateral border of maxilla
- 6 — Ear lobe pierced with an ear-ring
- 7 — Vertebrae
- 8 — Hyoid bone
- 9 — Horizontal chin rest (ipsilateral side)
- 10 — Ghost image of horizontal chin rest (contralateral side)
- 11 — Chin rest metal support holder

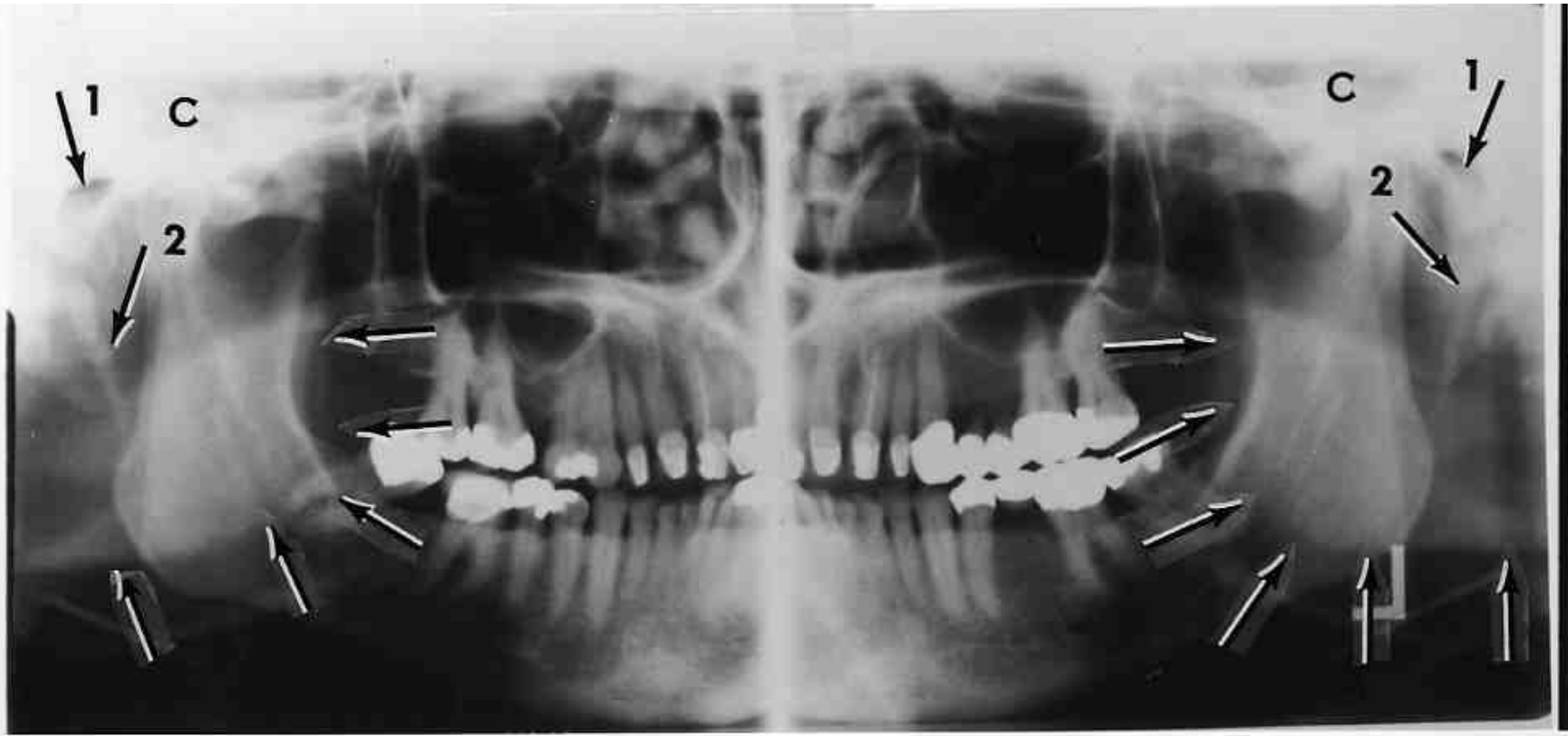


Fig. 2-8

Unnumbered arrows are pointing at the ghost image of contralateral mandible

1 — External auditory meatus

2 — Styloid process

C — Middle cranial fossa

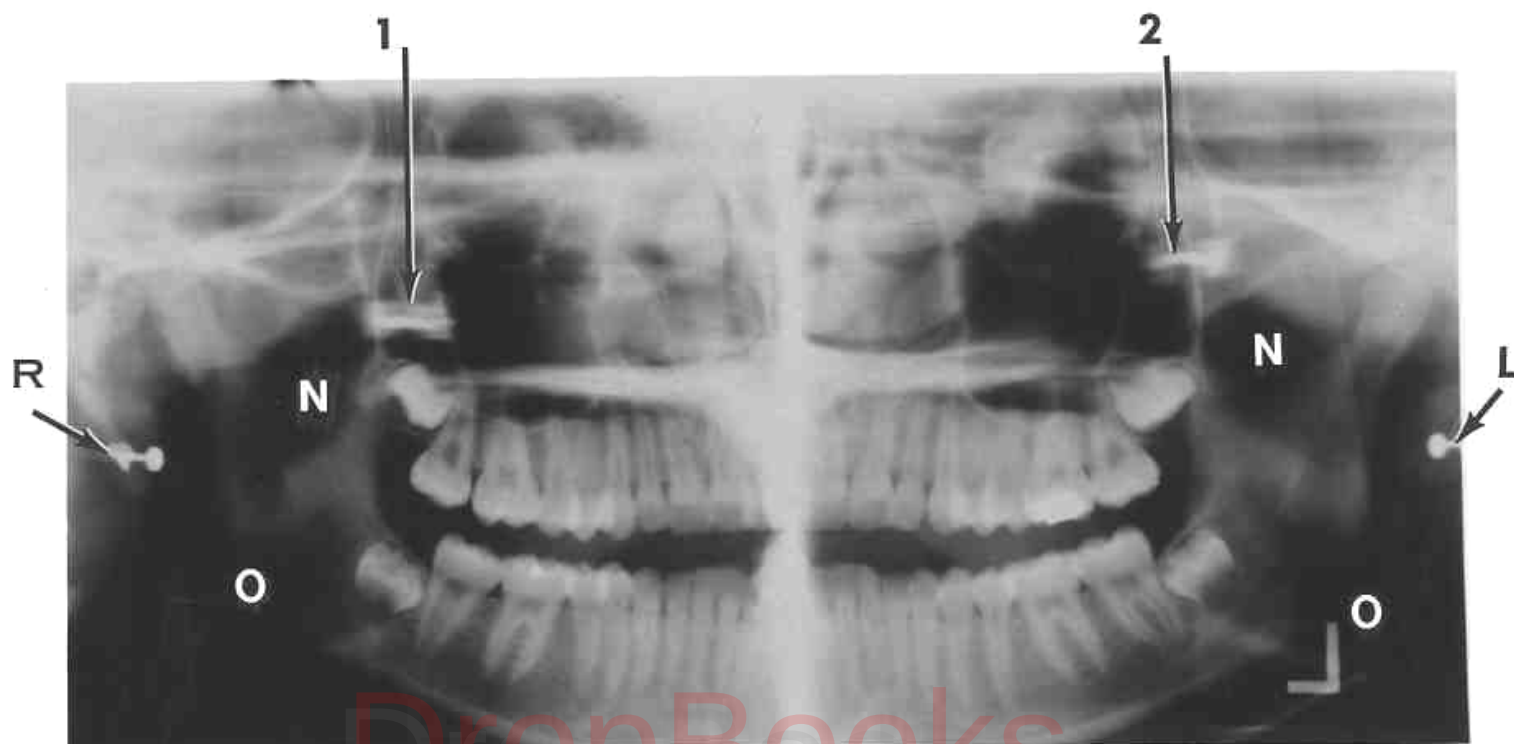


Fig. 2-9

- N — Nasopharynx
- O — Glossopharynx
- R — Ear-ring on right ear lobe
- L — Ear-ring on left ear lobe
- 1 — Ghost image of left ear-ring
- 2 — Ghost image of right ear-ring

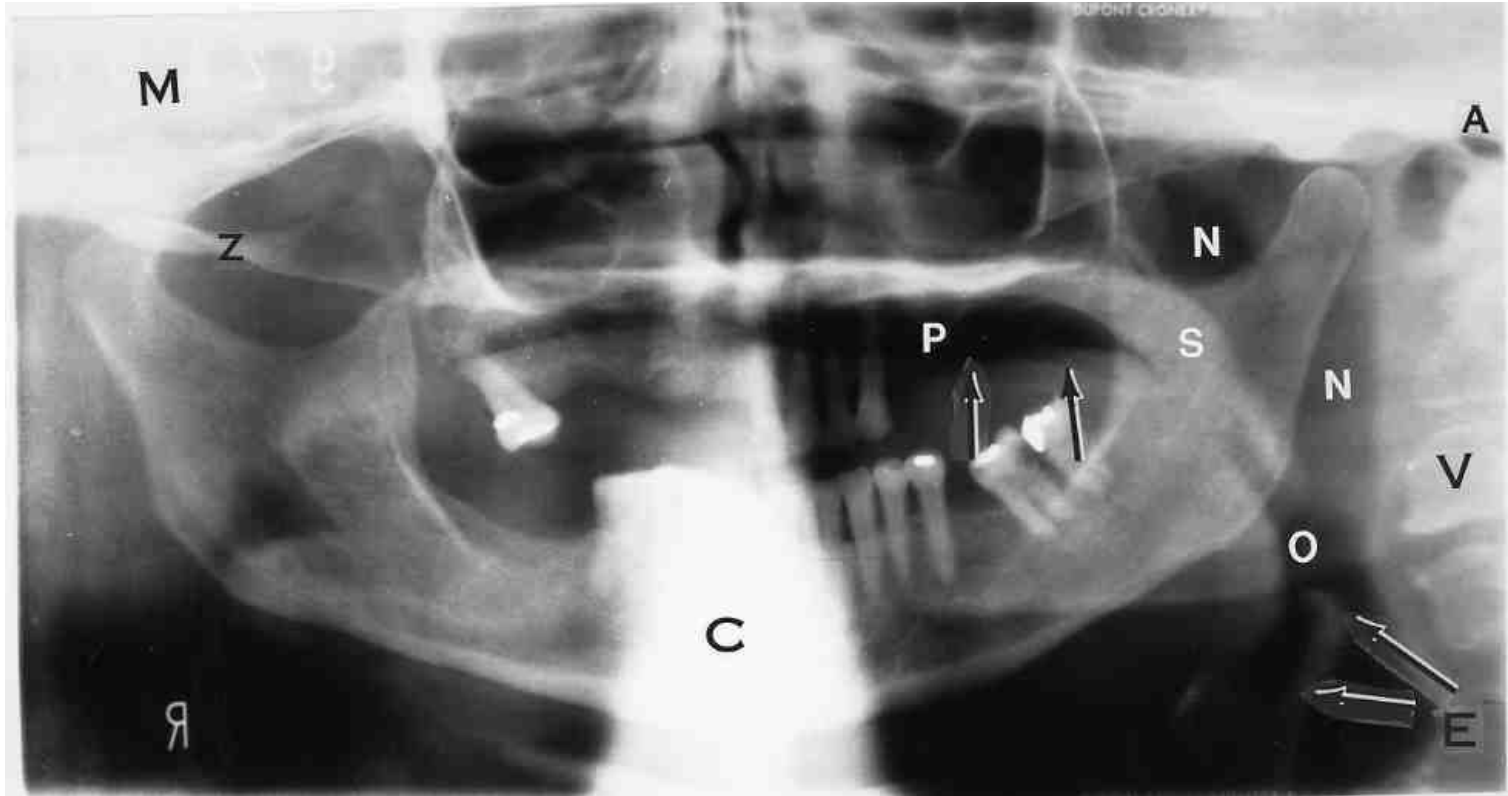


Fig. 2-10A

- N — Nasopharynx (superior to soft palate)
- S — Soft palate
- O — Glossopharynx (inferior to soft palate)
- E — Epiglottis
- P — Palatoglossal air space. The unnumbered two arrows under "P" point at the surface of the tongue
- C — Ghost image of cervical spine
- M — Middle cranial fossa
- Z — Zygomatic arch
- A — External auditory meatus
- V — Vertebrae

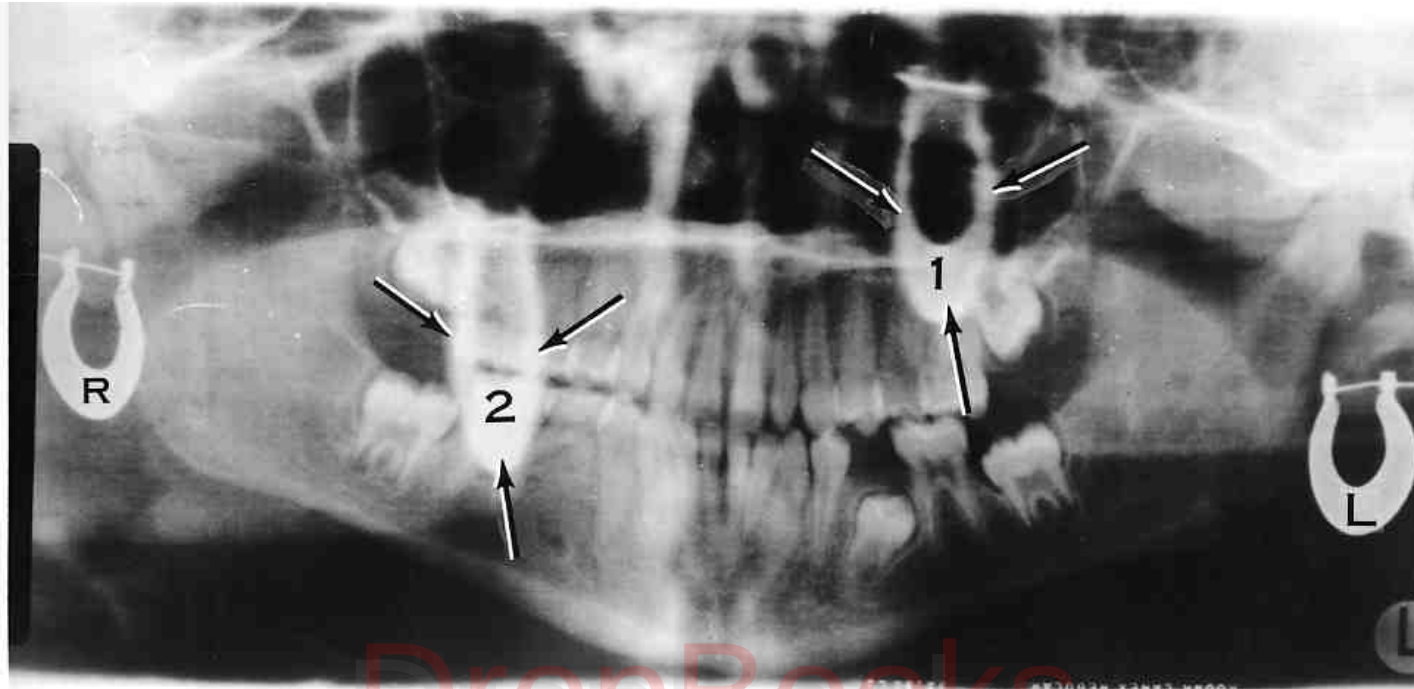


Fig. 2-10B

R----- Earring on right ear lobe

L-- Earring on left ear lobe

1-- Ghost image of right earring

2-- Ghost image of left earring

Note: A ghost image is a blurry reverse image of an object that is imaged superiorly on the contralateral side.

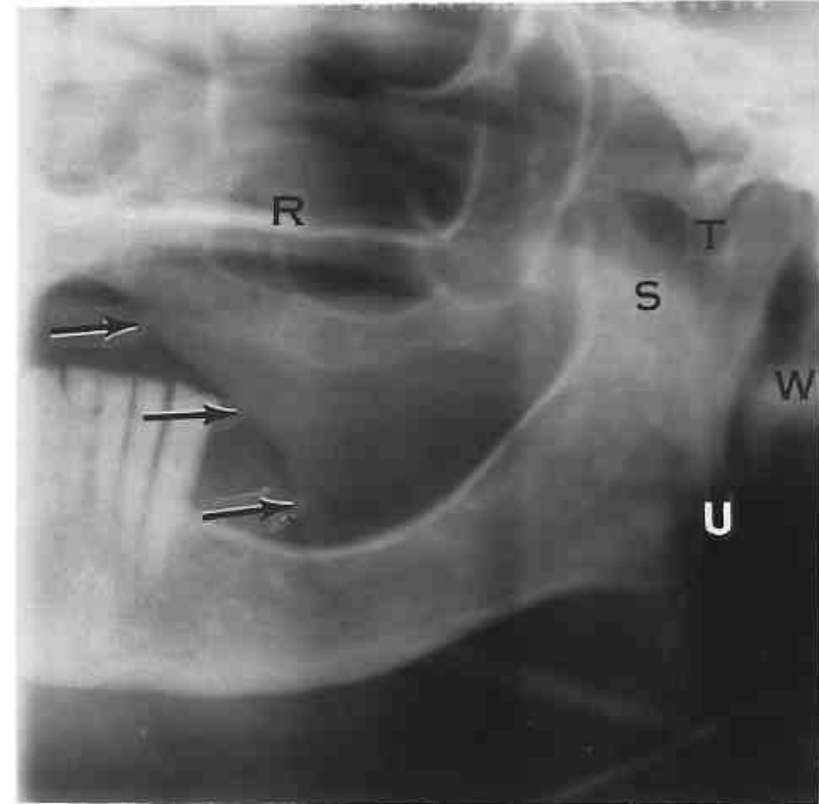
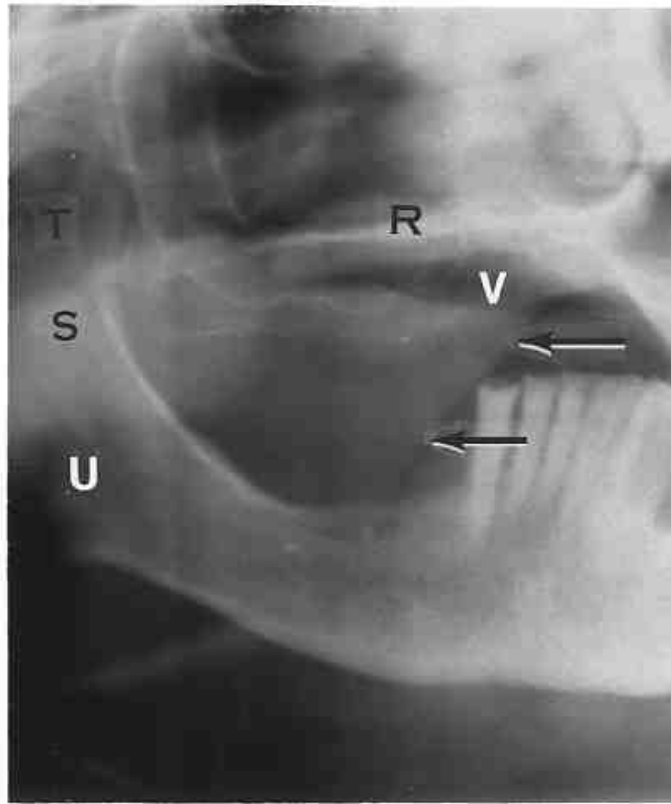


Fig. 2-11

- R — Hard palate (and continues laterally to form the soft palate)
- S — Soft palate (which is a continuation of the hard palate)
- T — Nasopharyngeal air space (superior to soft palate)
- U — Glossopharyngeal air space (inferior to soft palate)
- V — Palatoglossal air space (between the surface of tongue and hard palate)
- W — Ear lobe
- Unnumbered arrows — Nasolabial folds (cheeks)

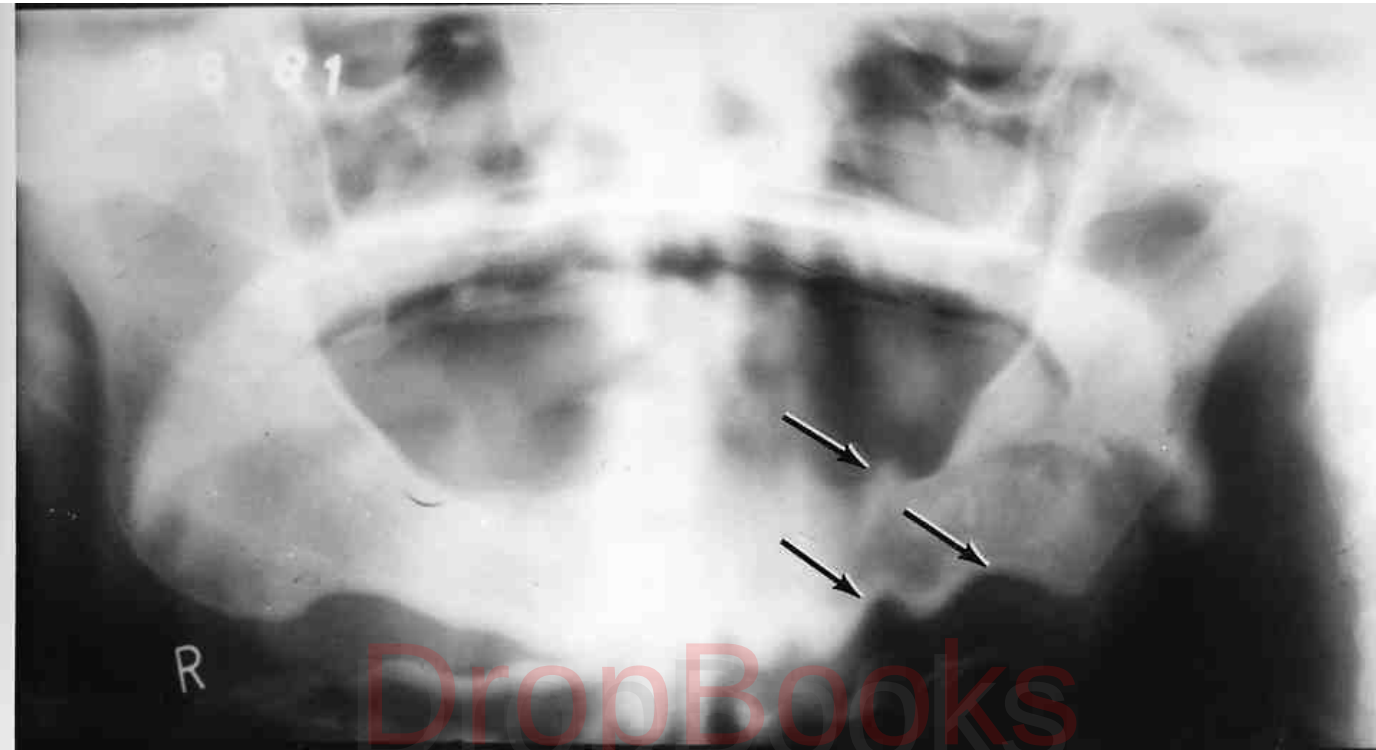


Fig. 2-12

The panoramic radiograph shows indentations of the body of the mandible (arrows). It was imaged while the patient had hiccups, resulting in upward movements of the jaws. A similar image is produced when the patient chews gum during x-ray exposure.